American Natural Soda Ash Corporation is hurting the domestic soda ash industry; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (b) The import of Soda Ash into India is permissible on OGL. Customs Duty on Soda Ash is 20%, and has been reduced to 15% in the budget for 2005-06. the Table below shows the availability of Soda Ash in India. While domestic production of Soda Ash has gone up, there has been no upsurge in import of Soda Ash, and so there is no evidence to show that imports are injurious to the domestic industry.

(Unit in thousand MT)

S.No.	Year	Indigenous Production	Import
1.	2001-2002	1830	164
2.	2002-2003	2057	106
3.	2003-2004	2167	128

Resettlement of Chakma Refugees

*35. SHRI NABAM REBIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any demand from the Government of Arunachal Pradesh for resettlement of Chakma and Hajong refugees of the State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Government of Arunachal Pradesh has been requesting that Chakmas and Hajongs of Arunachal Pradesh may be resettled in other parts of the country. These refugees were settled between 1964 to 1969 in the then North Eastern Frontier Agency (NEFA) following their migration from the then East Pakistan as a result of large scale communal violence in the country. All Arunachal Pradesh Students

Union had also led an agitation against the settlement of Chakma and Hajong refugees and had demanded their expulsion from Arunachal Pradesh before 31/12/1995. As appeals in this regard by the National Human Rights Commission did not have much effect, the Commission filed a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 720 of 1995 in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court *vide* its judgement dated 9th January, 1996 directed, *inter alia,* that the Government of Arunachal Pradesh shall ensure that the life and personal liberty of each and every Chakma residing in the State shall be protected and any attempt to forcibly evict or drive them out of the State by organized Groups shall be repelled. The Hon'ble Supreme Court also directed that individual Chakma/Hajong settled in Arunachal Pradesh will not be evicted or removed from his occupation on the ground that he is not a citizen of India until the Government of India has taken a decision on his application for citizenship. Applications of Chakmas/Hajongs settled in Arunachal Pradesh for grant of citizenship received by the Government of India have been sent to the Government of Arunachal Pradesh for their recommendations in accordance with the Citizenship Rules 1956 framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Cybercrimes

*36. SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of growing cyber crimes; if so, what measures have Government taken to prevent it; and

(b) whether it is a fact that workers of law enforcement agencies are not able to cope with cybercrimes as they don't know anything about it; if so, whether Government have any plant to provide training to the cops in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) As per information available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the number of cases of cybercrimes with the National Information Technology Act during 2003 were 60 as compared to 70 in 2002. Similarly, the number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code were 411 during 2003 as compared to 738 in 2002.